AUTHOR: Lipin, B.V. SOV/149-58-4-1/26

TITLE: 25 Years of the Soviet Nickel Industry (25 Let nikelevoy promyshlennosti SSSR)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Vysshikh Uchebnykh Zavedeniy, Tsvetnaya Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 4, pp 3-7 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: It was already known at the beginning of the 19th century that large deposits of nickel oxide ores existed in the Urals (near Revda) and the first attempt to produce nickel from these ores was made in 1874-1879. However, owing to the competition of the foreign nickel industry based on the rich New Caledonian deposits, this venture was short-lived and it was not until 1926, when the Tyulevskoye and Krestovskoye deposits in the Verkhniy Ufaley district were discovered, that new plans were made for development of the Russian nickel industry. Lack of qualified personnel with practical experience in this branch of extraction metallurgy delayed realisation of these plans, so that the smelting works erected in Verkhniy Ufaley and designed to treat the Ural deposits by processes based on those used in the French

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and German industries, were not completed until August 1933. Experience gained while operating this plant enabled the Soviet technicians to improve various items of the original equipment. To eliminate the continuous draught between the short caissons and the undershaft girders which caused distortion and burning of the latter components, the brick walls of the shaft furnaces were replaced by standard, monolithic caissons; the shaft furnace crucibles were reinforced to minimise the effects of erosion and to prevent losses of the molten material; forced shaft smelting was investigated for the first time in 1934, and positive results were obtained; undergrate blast in the converters was replaced by large size, side tuyeres with standard valves, as a result of which the production capacity of the converters was increased, their maintenance made easier and losses of the metal due to spattering reduced; the practice of retort reduction of briquetted nickel oxides was abandoned in favour of reduction smelting in

electric arc furnaces. In addition, a small research and development team at the Ufaley Plant carried out investigations on various problems, such as ore roasting and agglomerate smelting in the shaft furnaces, electrolysis of the intermediate mattes and crude nickel and recovery of cobalt from the converter slags, etc. At the same time new, large nickel ore deposits in the Central and Southern Urals, and in the Arctic regions, were discovered. All these developments contributed to the rapid growth of the Soviet nickel industry.
In 1936, in place of the old nickel smelting works at Rezh, a new, small plant was opened, where untreated nickel oxide ores were smelted in shaft furnaces to yield raw matte which was then transported to the Verkhniy Ufaley plant for final treatment. In 1935, plans were made for construction of another, new smelting works based on the Southern Ural deposits, which under the name of Southern Ural Nickel Combine was opened in 1939. The innovations introduced in this plant included:
Card 3/7 Sintering of the ore prior to smelting, use of forced

blow converters, and two-stage roasting of the intermediate matte in power-driven, multiple-hearth furnaces and in revolving cylindrical kilns. The results of an investigation on forced smelting of the agglomerate in shaft furnaces carried out in 1942-1943 by A.N.Melnitskiy and others, made it possible to increase the output of the furnace 2.4 times, to lower the coke consumption 1.6 times and to reduce the metal content in the waste slags to 0.08%. The problem of increasing recovery of cobalt from nickel oxide ores, and of improving the purity of the commercial grade nickel by reducing its cobalt, copper, iron and sulphur content was also solved. At present, work is in progress on the use of oxygen for smelting agglomerates in shaft smelting. Production of nickel from the cupro-nickel sulphide ores followed the discovery of new, Arctic deposits on the Kola and Tay myrPeninsulas. At first, it was intended to exploit the deposits in the Monche region, but richer, vein ore deposits were discovered in 1935 in the Nittis and Kumuzh'ya mountains, which simplified planning of the new,

Northern Nickel Combine. The pyrometallurgical plant was opened in 1938, and the electrolytic plant of the new combine was in operation a year later. Owing to the large energy resources of the Kola Peninsula, electric furnaces were used for smelting. An important part in the mastering of the production techniques and training of skilled personnel was played by a small development plant forming a part of the new combine. Equipment for sorting, magnetic separation and flotation of the ores was constructed. The production capacity of the electrical furnaces was considerably increased by increasing the depth of the slag bath and by application of higher current. The losses of metal in the waste slags were reduced to 0.22% in the shaft furnace and to 0.17% in the electric smelting processes. Experience gained in operating the Northern Nickel Combine was used in planning the Noril'sk Combine created during the World War II. Since poor embedded ore deposits constituted the bulk of the available raw materials, selective flotation was used to obtain the copper and

nickel bearing concentrates. The copper concentrate was smelted in reverberatory furnaces and the crude copper obtained from the converters was refined by pyrometallurgical or electrolytic processes. The nickel concentrate was sintered and smelted in the shaft furnaces to yield matte, which was then treated by the usual methods. After the World War II, a part of the Kola Peninsula with the Pechenga nickel smelting works based on the Kaula deposits was ceded to the USSR. Although the plant had been destroyed by the retreating German Army, production of the intermediate cupro-nickel matte was started in a few months time. At present, various problems arising in production of nickel are being studied by large research teams of industrial concerns working in close co-operation with variation academic establishments and professional institutions. A large number of problems of fundamental nature such as flotation of intermediate cupro-nickel matte instead of separation by smelting, development of a method of

production of high purity nickel and development of new methods of recovering cobalt and treatment of the cathode slimes, have already been solved.

ASSOCIATION: Severokavkazskiy Gornometallurgicheskiy Institut (North Caucasian Mining-Metallurgical Institute)

LIPIN, B.V.

From the history of Ural mountain nickel. TSvet. met. 31 no. 7:19-22 Jl '58. (MIRA 11:8)

1. Severo-Kavkazskiy gorno-metallurgicheskiy institut.
(Ural Mountains--Nickel)

LIPIN, B.V.

Effect of the composition of ore smelting products on copper and nickel losses in waste slags. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; tsvet. met. 2 no.3:66-77 '59. (MIRA 12:9)

1. Severokavkazskiy gornometallurgicheskiy institut, Kafedra metallurgii tyazhelykh metallov.

Heavy metals (Nonferrous metals--Metallurgy)
(Slag--Analysis)

LIPIN, B.V.

Classification of metals. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; tsvet met. 3 no.3:51-53 '60. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Severokavkazskiy gornometallurgicheskiy institut.
(Metals)

LIPIN, B.V.

Lamination zone in the system copper - nickel - sulfur. TSvet. met. 33 no.1:39-43 Ja '60. (MIRA 13:5)

1. Severo-Kavkazskiy gorno-metallurgicheskiy institut.
(Copper-nickel alloys--Metallography)
(Phase rule and equilibrium)

S/149/61/000/005/002/008
A006/A101

AUTHORS: Lipin, B. V., Kalganova, O. P.

TITLE: Investigating the process of anode dissolving of raw nickel

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy, Tsvetnaya metallurgiya, no.5, 1961, 81-89)

TEXT: At the "Severonikel'" Combine the authors studied the effect of the composition, the structure and the preparation method of raw nickel anodes on indices of anodic dissolving. They employed the method of the statistical processing of over 200 laboratory tests made with anodes of various composition, which had been prepared under different casting and cooling conditions. The samples were produced in the refining shop, melted in laboratory furnaces, and obtained by electrolysis. The electrolytical conditions were: $t = 60^{\circ}C$, $D_a = 200$ amp/m^2; the electrolyte composition was 54.6 g/l Ni; 40 g/l Na_2SO_4; 25 g/l Cl^-; 25 g/l H_3BO_3; pH of the inflowing solution was 4.4; circulation 15 l/hour per 1 m^2 of the cathode. These electrolytic conditions were the same for all the experiments. The results obtained, which are illustrated by a series of graphs, reveal that the optimum composition of the anodes is assured

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Investigating the process of anode ...

by the following content of admixtures: not over 4 - 4.5% copper: 0.5 - 0.8% sulfur; 0.2% carbon; 0.1% silicon, 0.1 - 0.15% oxygen. The cooling of anodes should be rapid and conducted under the following conditions: after the metal has been cast into the mold it should be slowly cooled during five minutes, and then sprayed with water. The metal refining conditions should ensure the production of slightly oxidized metal with a minimum carbon content, without using deoxidizers. The described melting and refining conditions and the recommended composition of the metal ensure the production of porous anodes, thus improving all the indices of electrochemical dissolving. The article was recommended for publication by the Department of Metallurgy of Heavy Non-ferrous Metals at the North-Caucasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. There are 7 figures and 6 Soviet-bloc references.

ASSOCIATIONS: Severokavkazskiy gornometallurgicheskiy institut (North-Caucasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy); Kombinat "Severonikel'" (Severonickel Combine)

SUBMITTED: May 30, 1961

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LIPIN, B.V.

Effect of the pH and the copper content in nickel electrolytes on the speed of iron deposition and hydroxide filtration. TSvet. met. 34 no.11:36-38 N '61. (MIRA 14:11)
(Nickel--Electrometallurgy).

LIPIN, B.V.

Studying the process of copper cementation from a nickel electrolyte with a varying multiple of nickel powder consumption. TSvet. met. 35 no.3:34-37 Mr '62. (MIRA 15:4)
(Copper--Electrometallurgy) (Cementation (Metallurgy))
(Nickel)

CHALOV, V.I.; LIPIN, B.V.

Smelting copper-zinc concentrates in suspension. TSvet. met. 35 no.7:29-31 Jl '62. (MIRA 15:11)
(Zinc—Metallurgy) (Copper—Metallurgy)

MASHUR'YAN, V.N.; LIPIN, B.V.; SHKLOVSKIY, V.I.; SUDAKOV, A.I.

Multistage retreatment of converter slags. TSvet. met. 37 no.12:
19-23 D '64 (MIRA 18:2)

MASHROVYAN, V.M.; LIIN, B.V.

Characteristics of the process of converting metallized mattes with treatment of ferritic slags. Izv. vys. uchob. zav.; tsvet. met. 8 no.3:39-46 '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Severokavkazskiy gornometallurgicheskiy institut, kafedra metallurgii tyazhelykh tsvetnykh metallov.

LIPIN, K.M.

USSR / Microbiology. Microbes Pathogenic to Man and Animals. General Problems. F

Abs Jour : Ref. Zhur - Biol., No. 21, 1958, No. 95132

Author : Nikolayeva, Ye. Ya.; Lipin, K. M.
Inst : Inspection Institute of ~~Veterinary~~ Preparations.
Title : Study of Periods of Exploitation of Producers.

Orig Pub : Tr. Gos. nauchno-kontrol'n. in-ta vet. preparatov, 1957, 7, 278-283.

Abstract : No abstract.

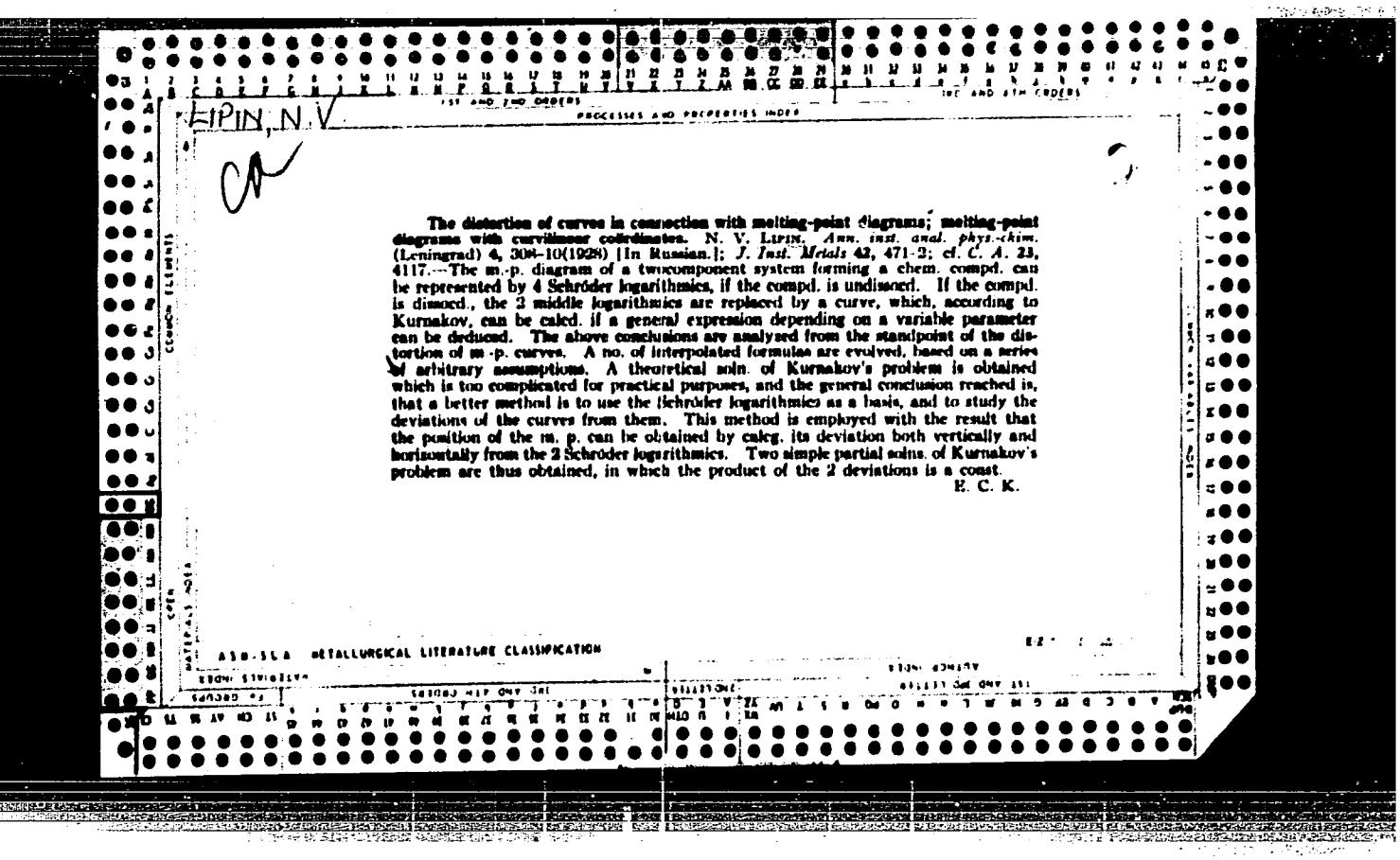
Card 1/1

Kh. Sh. LIPIN and YEFIMOV, P. A.

"The TsEP-2M Automatic Color Pyrometer"

The Kirov District of Leningrad Strives for Technological Progress; Collection of Articles, Leningrad, Sudpromgiz, 1957. 171pp.

This collection of articles describes the progressive experience of the industrial plants of the Kirov district of the city of Leningrad in the fields of shipbuilding, machine building, instrument-making, casting, hydrolytic and other industries. New manufacturing methods are discussed.



LIPIN, N. V.

The distortion of curves in connection with melting-point diagrams; melting-point diagrams with curvilinear coördinates. N. V. LIPIN. *Ann. inst. anal. phys.-chim.* (Leningrad) **4**, 309–10(1928) [In Russian.]; *J. Inst. Metals* **42**, 471–2; cf. *C. A.* **23**, 4117.—The m.-p. diagram of a twocomponent system forming a chem. compd. can be represented by 4 Schröder logarithmics, if the compd. is undissocd. If the compd. is dissocd., the 2 middle logarithmics are replaced by a curve, which, according to Kurnakov, can be calcd. if a general expression depending on a variable parameter can be deduced. The above conclusions are analysed from the standpoint of the distortion of m.-p. curves. A no. of interpolated formulas are evolved, based on a series of arbitrary assumptions. A theoretical soln. of Kurnakov's problem is obtained which is too complicated for practical purposes, and the general conclusion reached is, that a better method is to use the Schröder logarithmics as a basis, and to study the deviations of the curves from them. This method is employed with the result that the position of the m. p. can be obtained by calcg. its deviation both vertically and horizontally from the 2 Schröder logarithmics. Two simple partial solns. of Kurnakov's problem are thus obtained, in which the product of the 2 deviations is a const.

E. C. K.

LIPIN, N.V., prof.

Regular Riemann surfaces and linear representations of finite groups. Trudy LTIKHP 6:38-50 '54. (MIRA 11:5)
(Riemann surfaces)
(Groups, Theory of)

LIPIN, N.V., prof.

Roots of eighth degree equations with a group of quaternions.
Trudy LTIKHP 6:57-66 '54. (MIRA 11:5)
(Equations, Roots of)

LIPIN, S. I.

Birds as feeders of the tick Ixodus persulcatus. P. Sch. Trudy Irk. NIIEM no. 7:109-120 '62. (MIRA 19:1)

1. Iz otdela zabolevaniy s prirodnoy ochagovost'yu Irkutskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii.

LIPIN, S.V.

Errors in methods and apparatus used in clinical blood examination. Trudy VNIIM no.3:3-12 '47. (MIRA 11:11)
(BLOOD--EXAMINATION)

LIPIN, S.V.; ROMANOVA, M.F.; YAKOVKIN, N.A.

Errors in determining hemoglobin by Sahli's method. Trudy VNIIM no.3:13-28 '47. (MIRA 11:11)
(HEMOGLOBIN)

LIPIN, S.V.

Role and problems of chemistry in the field of metrology. Trudy VNIIM no.5:65-69 '47. (MIRA 12:1)
(Chemistry)

LIPIN, S.V.

Periodic law of D.I.Mendeleev. Trudy VNIIM no.5:70-74 '47.
(MIRA 12:1)

(Periodic law)

LAPSHIN, L., aspirant; LIPIN, V.; RIDER, V.; VORONOV, I.; BELEVANTSEV, I.; BUNIN, L.; MANDRYKA, A.

Experimental farm should serve as an example. Zashch. rast. ot vred. i bol. 10 no.12:19-21 '65. (MIRA 19:1)

1. Permskiy sel'skokhozyaystvennyy institut (for Lapshin). 2. Nachal'nik stantsii zashchity rasteniy, Perm' (for Lipin). 3. Nachal'nik Voronezhskoy oblastnoy stantsii zashchity rasteniy (for Rider). 4. Nachal'nik Petropavlovskogo otryada zashchity rasteniy, Voronezhskaya oblast' (for Voronov). 5. Direktor Pavlodarskoy stantsii zashchity rasteniy (for Bunin). 6. Glavnyy agronom kolkhoza imeni Kirova, Konotopskiy rayon, Sumskoy oblasti (for Mandryka).

LIPIN, V.A.; MISHKETKUL', Ya.S.; NIKITIN, M.N., retsenzent; SHUSTOVA, I.B., redaktor; MEDVEDEVA, L.A., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Standard method of adjusting looms with upper reed in worsted manufacture; generalizations from progressive experience] Edinyi metod naladki mekhanicheskikh tkatskikh stankov s verkhnim boem v kamvol'nom proizvodstve; obobshchenie peredovogo opyta. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo M-va legkoi promyshl. SSSR, 1957. 100 p. (MLRA 10:7)
(Looms--Maintenance and repair)
(Woolen and worsted manufacture)

PANYSHEVA, Lidiya Vasil'yevna, kand.veterin.nauk; LIPIN, V.I., kand.veterin.nauk; TARASOV, Vasiliy Romanovich, kand.veterin.nauk; LIPINA, Yelena Ivanovna, kand.veterin.nauk; UTKIN, Leonid Georgiyevich, kand.biol.nauk; DOMRACHEV, G.V., prof., doktor veterin.nauk, zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki [deceased], red.; DIKAREV, P.I., red.; GOR'KOVA, Z.D., tekhn.red.

[Diseases of dogs (noninfectious); a practical manual for veterinarians and veterinary technicians] Bolezni sobak (nezaraznye); prakticheskoe rukovodstvo dlia veterinarnykh vrachei i veterinarnykh tekhnikov. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo sel'khoz.lit-ry, 1958. 445 p. (MIRA 12:4)

1. Chlen-korrespondent Vsesoyuznoy akademii sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk im. V.I.Lenina (for Domrachev).
(Dogs--Diseases)

L 3895-66 EWT(m)

AM5025574 BOOK EXPLOITATION UR/ 577.391 (075.8) 50 B+1

Volkov, Georgiy Dmitriyevich; Lipin, Vasiliy Aleksandrovich; Cherkasov, Dmitriy Pavlovich

Radiobiology (Radiobiologiya), Moscow, Izd-vo "Kolos", 1964. 231 p. illus., 7,000 copies printed. Series note: Uchebniki i uchebnyye posobiya dlya vysshikh sel'skokhozyaystvennykh uchebnykh zavedeniy.

TOPIC TAGS: radiobiology, radiology, nuclear radiation, ionizing radiation, radiation biologic effect, radiation plant effect, horticulture, animal husbandry, radiation sickness, radioactive contamination, nuclear protective equipment, nuclear safety, nuclear shielding

PURPOSE AND COVERAGE: This textbook of radiobiology presents the principles of general radiology, elements of the physics of nuclear radiation, dosimetry, and radiometry of ionizing radiation. It gives an introduction to the use of ionizing radiation in cattle breeding and agriculture as well as sanitary radiometric control of objects in veterinary supervision. Also, the textbook gives an account of basic radiation safety and the organization of work with radioactive materials. This book is intended for veterinary institutes and departments.

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L 3895-66
AM5025574

TABLE OF CONTENTS (abridged):

SUB CODE: LS, NP SUBMITTED: 20May64

NO REF SOV: 000 OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

VOLOTKOVSKIY, S.A., prof., doktor tekhn. nauk; SYROVATKO, A.A., inzh.; LIPIN, V.M., inzh.

Unit power consumption in excavating operations. Gor. zhur. no.9:43-44 S '64. (MIRA 17:12)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy gornyy institut.

VOLOTKOVSKIY, S.A., prof., doktor tekhn. nauk; SYROVATKO, A.A., inzh.; LIPIN, V.M., inzh.

Electrical loads and specific consumption of electric power in jet piercing. Gor. zhur. no.8:47-48 Ag '64. (MIRA 17:10)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy gornyy institut.

BREZGUNOV, V.S.; LIPIN, V.N.; MATROSOVA, V.R.; NAUMOVA, Ye.K.

Comparative evaluation of the bactericidal properties of aquargen and antibiotics in pure microbial cultures and their associations. Nauch. trudy Kaz. gos. med. inst. 14:121-122 '64.
(MIRA 18:9)

1. Kafedra mikrobiologii (zav. - dotsent Z.Kh.Karimova) i kafedra obshchey khimii (zav. - dotsent Ye.M.Kozyrev) Kazanskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

LIPIN, Ye. S. and SVET, D. Yo.

"Automatic Photelectric Light Pyrometer TsEP-2" lecture given at the International Metallurgists' Conference, Moscow 26-30 June 56

CS-3,302,240, 11 Jan 57.

SVET, D.Ya., LIPIN, Ye.S.

The TsEP-2 automatic photoelectronic color pyrometer. Priborostroenie no.12:13-16 D '56. (MIRA 10:1)
(Pyrometers) (Photoelectric measurements)

Ye. S. Lipin

24(8) PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/2117

Issledovaniya po eksperimental'noy tekhnike i metodam vysokotemperaturnykh izmereniy, 1956

Eksperimental'naya tekhnika i metody issledovaniy pri vysokikh temperaturakh; trudy soveshchaniya (Experimental Techniques and Methods of Investigation at High Temperatures; Transactions of the Conference on Experimental Techniques and Methods of Investigation at High Temperatures) Moscow, AN SSSR, 1959. 789 p. (Series: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut metallurgii. Komissiya po fiziko-khimicheskim osnovam protsessov stali) 2,200 copies printed.

Resp. Ed.: A.M. Samarin, Corresponding Member, USSR Academy of Sciences; Ed. of Publishing House: A.L. Bankvitser.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for metallurgists and metallurgical engineers.

COVERAGE: This collection of scientific papers is divided into six parts: 1) thermodynamic activity and kinetics of high-temperature processes 2) constitution diagram studies 3) physical properties of liquid metals and slags 4) new analytical methods and production of pure metals 5) pyrometry, and 6) general questions. For more specific coverage, see Table of Contents.

V. PYROMETRY

Swet, D.Ya. Modern Radiation Pyrometry 546

Rodnitskiy, A.A. Thermocouples for Measuring High Temperatures 563
Several types of thermocouples were investigated for their suitability for use at high temperatures (mostly in the 1700-2500° C range). The most satisfactory types were found to be those of platinum and rhodium alloys (for use in the 1300-1850° C range). An advantage of these thermocouples is the stability of their thermoelectric characteristics in an oxidizing atmosphere, an inert-gas atmosphere, and in vacuum; a reducing atmosphere, however, is harmful to this type of thermocouple.

Swet, D.Ya., and Ye. S. Lipin. TsEP-2M Automatic Photoelectric Optical Pyrometer 574

Spektor, Ye. Z. Temperature Measurement in Vacuum Melting 580

Rodnitskiy, M.Ya. Use of Submerged Thermocouples for Determining the Rise in Temperature of the Open-hearth Bath During the Blowing of Compressed Air Through the Metal 586
Measurements of metal temperatures with a thermocouple made it possible to show that in the blowing of compressed air through the open-hearth bath the rise in temperature is more rapid than in ordinary boiling and takes place in proportion to the acceleration in the rate of carbon combustion. The oxidation of carbon during the blast takes place primarily as a result of the oxygen absorbed by the bath from the atmosphere in the furnace (heated to about 1700°C), which assures a substantial heat effect and a sharp rise in the temperature of the metal. With a blast of 12-15 m³/min and a pressure of 1.5-2.0 atm (gauge) the rate of increase in the temperature of the metal amounts to about 3°/min.

ACC NR: AP6034645 SOURCE CODE: UR/0118/66/000/008/0037/0039

AUTHOR: Kuprin, V. M. (Engineer); Lipin, Yu. N. (Engineer)

ORG: none

TITLE: Equipment for receiving and printing numerical data by telegraph

SOURCE: Mekhanizatsiya i avtomatizatsiya proizvodstva, no. 8, 1966, 37-39

TOPIC TAGS: telegraph equipment, ground receiving equipment, code transmission, data transmission

ABSTRACT: The commercial telegraph service is recommended as the best means of transmitting numerical or coded information to industrial plants since it is fast (6.6 symbols/sec) and is recorded on perforated tape, which facilitates processing by electronic computer. Taped messages can also be checked for errors before being transmitted. Accuracy is most important in transmitting numerical data such as statistics, accounts, and numerical codes. Experience proves that when messages in International Code No. 2 are received on the usual 5-row telegraph tape, there is one error in every 1500 symbols and 17% of these involve only one digit, as compared with one error in 9,000 letters of alphabetic transmissions. To reduce errors in such transmissions, a block installation for plants is described, including an ATA-20/6 commercial telegraph set, a UATS-49 telephone switchboard, coding unit, four data reception points and the

Card 1/2 UDC: 659:621.394.5

ACC NR: AP6034645

most important BUK checking block for digital data and codes (functional diagram). This BUK block is connected to telegraph sending and receiving sets operating at 300 m/sec whenever a mistake is detected and includes such units as an impulse receiver and selector, impulse strobing unit, memory and recall cell, a diode protective decoder, a checking and discarding unit. The operation of this block is described in detail, referring to Schmitt triggers, PRM repeaters, 10 inverters, 14 univibrators, and 5 power amplifiers. The univibrators and amplifiers were designed by the authors. Orig. art. has: 1 table and 3 figures.

SUB CODE: 09/ SUBM DATE: none

Card 2/2

AKHMEDOV, A.M., prof.; DUSTOVA, R.T., aspirant; BELOV, Ye.M., kand. veterin. nauk; ANTONOVA, M.Ye., kand. veterin. nauk; NOSKOV, A.I., kand. veterin. nauk; LIPINA, A.N., aspirant; SIMONOV, A.P., aspirant; BOCHAROV, D.A., kand. sel'skokhoz. nauk; KHRENOV, N.M., assistent

Sanitary and veterinary hygiene. Veterinariia 41 no.4:89-100 Ap '64. (MIRA 17:8)

1. Samarkandskiy sel'skokhozyaystvennyy institut (for Akhmedov, Dustova). 2. Nauchno-proizvodstvennaya laboratoriya po bor'be s boleznyami molodnyaka sel'skokhozyaystvennykh zhivotnykh Ministerstva proizvodstva i zagotovok sel'skokhozyaystvennykh produktov RSFSR. (for Antonova). 3. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno- issledovatel'skiy institut veterinarnoy sanitarii (for Noskov). 4. Institut zhivotnovodstva Ministerstva sel'skogo khozyaystva Uzbekskoy SSR (for Lipina). 5. Vsesoyuznyy institut gel'mintologii imeni akademika K.I. Skryabina (for Simonov). 6. Moskovskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut myasnoy i molochnoy promyshlennosti (for Bocharov). 7. Khersonskiy sel'skokhozyaystvennyy institut imeni A.D. TSyurupy (for Khrenov).

LIPINA, E.S.; PEREKALIN, V.V.; BOBOVICH, Ya.S.

Synthesis and properties of nonconjugated dinitrodienes and conjugated dinitrotrienes. Zhur. ob. khim. 34 no.11:3635-3640 N '64 (MIRA 18:1)

LIPINA, E.S.; PEREKALIN, V.V.; BOBOVICH, Ya.S.

Synthesis and structure of 1,3-nitrobutadienes. Zhur. ob. khim. 34 no.11:3640-3644 N '64 (MIRA 18:1)

1. Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy pedagogicheskiy institut imeni A.I.Gertsena.

LIPINA, E.S.; PEREKALIN, V.V.

Chemical transformations of 1,4-dinitro-1,3-butadienes. Zhur. ob. khim. 34 no.11:3644-3651 N '64 (MIRA 18:1)

1. Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy pedagogicheskiy institut imeni A.I.Gertsena.

L 54558-65 EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EWP(j)/T/EWA(c) JW/RM

ACCESSION NR: AP5020830 UR/0020/65/163/004/0894/0896

AUTHOR: Lipina, E. S.; Perekalin, V. V.; Bobovich, Ya. S.

TITLE: Synthesis and structure of 1, 4-dinitrobutadienes-1, 3

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady, v. 163, no. 4, 1965, 894-896

TOPIC TAGS: diene synthesis, nitrobutadiene, organic synthetic process

ABSTRACT: A method was worked out for synthesizing nitrobutadienes potentially useful in organic syntheses. Suspensions of disodium salts of 1, 4-dinitrobutenes-2 in ether or water were reacted with one mol of oxidizing agent to form the corresponding 1, 4-dinitrobutadienes- 1, 3. 1, 4- Dinitrobutadiene-1, 3 (I), 1, 4-dinitro-2, 3-dimethylbutadiene-1, 3(II), 1, 4-dinitro-1, 4-diphenylbutadiene-1, 3 (III) and 1, 4-dinitro-2, 3-diphenylbutadiene-1, 3 (IV) were studied. Raman spectra showed I was a conjugated system, with conjugation somewhat weakened by action of the terminal nitro groups. Conjugation in II was decreased further by the methyl radicals. Spatial hindrance in III and IV led to the formation of 2

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L 64558-65
ACCESSION NR: AP5020830

2

series of geometrical isomers, cis-cis and trans-trans. The 1,4-dinitrobutadienes-1,3 added nucleophilic reagents to the 2-1 position with subsequent vinyl-allyl isomerization. Addition was onto the terminal C atom of the system when the second and third C atoms were blocked. Thus, when isomers of IV underwent the Michael reaction, the methylene component added to the terminal carbon, and after subsequent denitration, diene systems were formed. II underwent vinyl-allyl isomerization to the inactive 2,3-di(nitromethyl)butadiene-1,3. The latter readily formed the tetrabromide while II added Br only under drastic conditions or on nucleophilic bromination. Orig. art. has: 6 equations.

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy pedagogicheskiy institut im. A. I. Gertsena (Leningrad State Pedagogical Institute)

55

SUBMITTED: 13Jul64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: OC, GC
NR REF SOV: 006 OTHER: 005

Card 2/2

LIPINA, G.P.

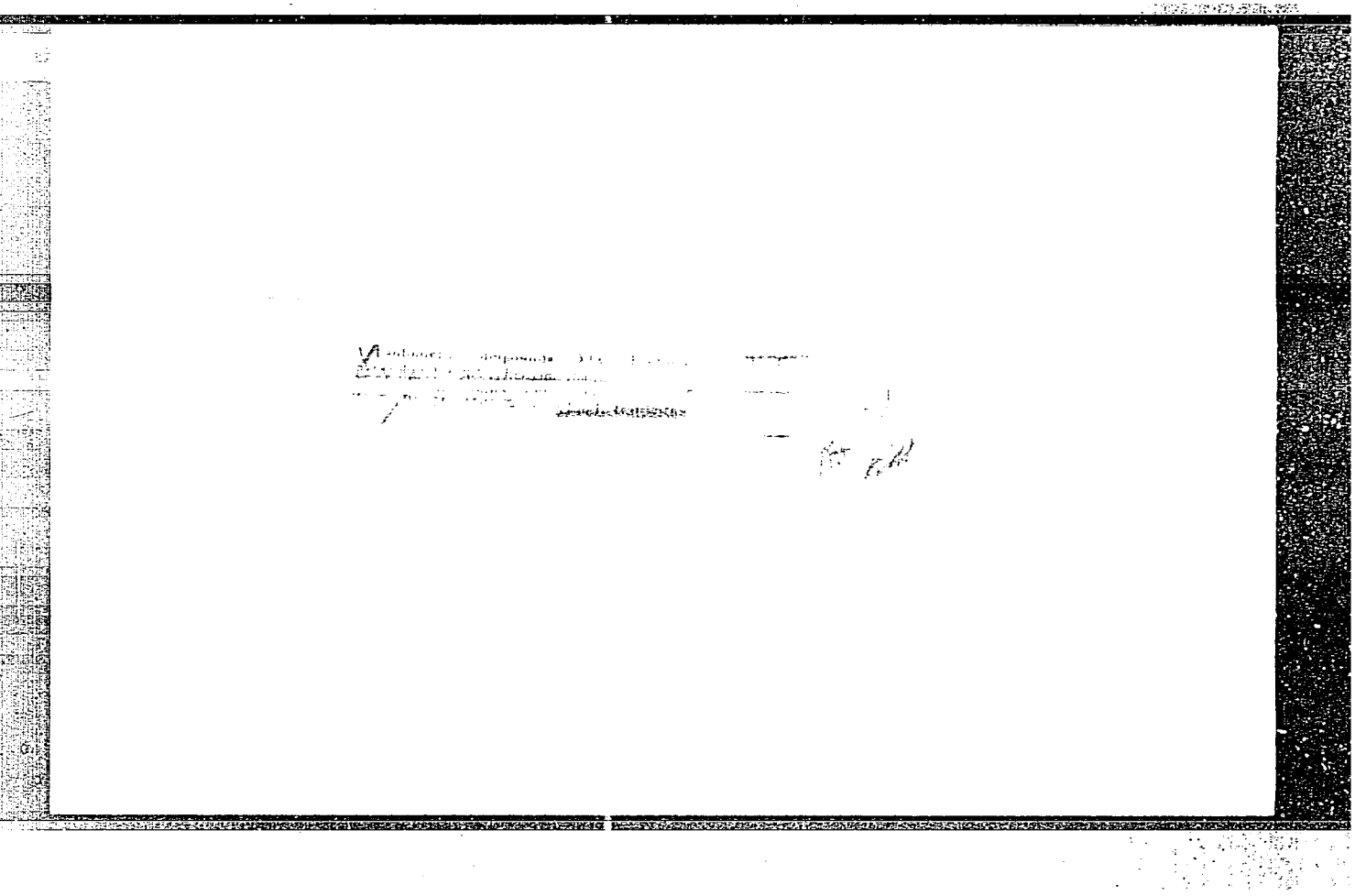
Effect of forest belts on soil temperature and on priterestrial air layers over fallow fields. Trudy GGO no.36:142-143 '52. (MIRA 11:1)

(Soil temperature) (Afforestation)

ANDREYEV, Ye.I.; NEUDACHIN, G.I.; SALOV, L.V.; PETUKHOVA, R.I.; LIPINA, I.P.

Spectral analysis of iron ores. Zav.lab. 28 no.8:938-940 '62. (MIRA 15:11)

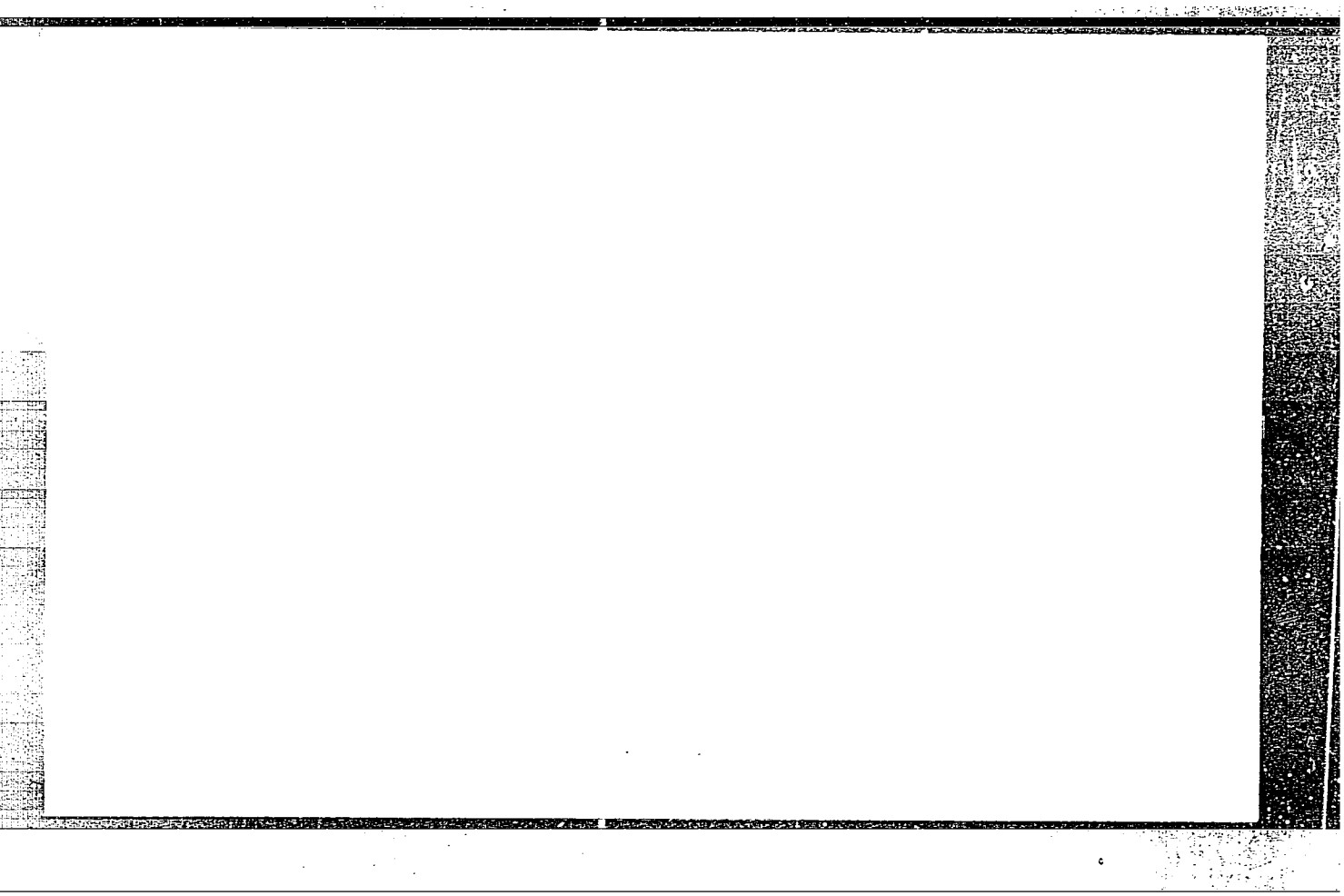
1. Beloretskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod.
(Iron ores--Spectra)



PORAY-KOSHITS, A.Ye. [deceased]; PORAY-KOSHITS, B.A.; LIPINA, N.G.

Research in the field of tautomeric compounds. Part 21. Tautomerism of dipyrazolonyl-phenyl-methane.derivatives. Zhur.ob.khim. 26 no.3: 872-877 Mr '56. (MLRA 9:8)

1. Leningradskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut imeni Lensoveta.
(Methane) (Isomerism)



LIPINA, N.N.

Larvae of Tendipedidae of Teletskoye Lake, its tributaries, and Biya River. Trudy Zool.inst. 7 no.4:193-212 '49. (MLRA 7:5)
(Teletskoye Lake--Diptera) (Diptera--Teletskoye Lake)
(Biya Valley--Diptera) (Diptera--Biya Valley) (Larvae)

GOLUBEV, D.B.; SMORODINTSEV, A.A., Jr.; LIPINA, N.V.; MESHALOVA, V.N.; SIMANOVSKAYA, V.K.; BOKAREVA, V.N.

Changes in aldolase activity following infection with certain viruses. Acta virol. 8 no.5:410-416 S '64.

1. Scientific Research Institute of Vaccines and Sera; Department of Virology, Institute of Experimental Medicine, U.S.S.R. Academy of Medical Sciences; and the Pasteur Institue of Microbiology, Epidemiology and Hygiene, Leningrad.

GOLUBEV, D.B.; ZUBZHITSKIY, Yu.N.; ZVEREVA, Ye.P.; SIMANOVSKAYA, V.K.; LIPINA, N.V.; YABROV, A.A.

Change in cellular permeability in the process of symplasm formation induced by some viruses in the tissue. Vop. virus. 10 no.5:544-550 S-O '65. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut vaktsin i syvorotok i Institut eksperimental'noy meditsiny AMN SSSR, Leningrad.

LIPINA, O. A.

"The Distribution of Small Foraminifera in Various Phases of the Upper-Carboniferous and Artinsk Beds of Interred Bashkir Masses", Iz. Ak. Nauk SSSR, Ser. Geol., 3, 1949.

LIPINA, O. A.

The Committee on Stalin Prizes (of the Council of Ministers USSR) in the fields of science and inventions announces that the following scientific works, popular scientific books, and textbooks have been submitted for competition for Stalin Prizes for the years 1952 and 1953. (Sovetskaya Kultura, Moscow, No. 22-40, 20 Feb - 3 Apr 1954)

Name	Title of Work	Nominated by
Rauzer-Chernousova D. M. Grozdilova, L. P. Reytlinger, Ye. A. Vissarionova, A. Ya. Shamov, D. F. Lipina, O. A.	"Middle Carboniferous Fusilinides of the Russian Platform and Adjacent Areas"	Institute of Geological Sciences Academy of Sciences USSR

SO: W-30604, 7 July 1954

LIPINA,O.A.; SHATSKIY,N.S., akademik, redaktor; RAUZER-CHERNOUSOVA,D.M., redaktor; LADYCHUK,L.P, redaktor; NEVRAYEVA,N.A., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

Foraminifera of the Tournai stage and the upper division of the Devonian in the Volga-Ural region and the western slope of the Central Urals. Trudy Inst. geol. nauk no.163:3-96 '55.
(MLRA 8:7)

(Volga Valley--Foraminifera, Fossil) (Ural Mountain region--Foraminifera, Fossil)

LIPINA, O. A. Cand Geol-Min Sci -- (diss) "Foraminifers and the stratigraphy of border strata of Devonian and coal systems and of the TURNEYSHIY layer of the eastern part of the Russian platform and the western slope of the Urals" Mos, 1957. 19 pp 20 cm. (Geol Institute, Acad Sci USSR) 130 copies

(KL, 20-57, 82)

LIPINA, O. A.

"Foraminifers and Stratigraphy of the Boundary Layers of the Devonian - and Mineral Coal System and the Tourne Stage of the Eastern Part of the Russian Plateau and of the Western Slope of the Ural Mountains."

dissertation defended for the degree of [redacted] of Geologcial-mineralogical Sciences, at the Inst. for Geology. (Jan-Jul 1957)

Defense of Dissertations
Sect. of Geological-Geograhical Sci.
Vest. AN SSSR, 1957, v. 27, No. 12, pp. 113-115

LIPINA, O.A.

Boundary between the Devonian and Carboniferous in the eastern part of the Russian Platform and western slope of the southern Urals. Trudy VNIGNI no.14:31-50 '59. (MIRA 12:10)

1.Geologicheskiy institut AN SSSR.
(Russian Platform--Geology, Stratigraphic)

3(5)

AUTHORS: Lipina, O. A., Mkrtchyan, O.M., Khachatryan, R. O. SOV/20-125-6-42/61

TITLE: The Kizelovskiy Horizon of the South-western Part of the Birskaya Saddle (Kizelovskiy gorizont yugo-zapadnoy chasti Birskoy sedloviny)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol 125, Nr 6, pp 1323-1325 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: An unspecified exposure of the Tournaisian and of carbonate Upper Devonian deposits in the region mentioned in the title can neither be satisfactorily classified nor observed in the east of the Russian platform, in contrast with the remainder of the afore-mentioned horizon. The authors proved, however, that the greater upper part of the exposure mentioned belongs to the Kizelovskiy horizon. The horizon is here approximately 250 m thick, i.e. it is ten times thicker than the adjacent regions. This region (Chekmagushevskaya area) can be divided into three rock complexes of different thickness: a lower carbonate (7-50 m), a middle argillite-carbonate, and an upper siliceous-argillite carbonate complex. According to the Foraminifera- and Ostracoda fauna, the upper part of the lower

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complex belongs to the Upper Devonian, strictly speaking, to the zone of the Septatournayella rauserae Lip. and is by no means younger. Foraminifera were determined from the limestones of the upper part of the argillite-carbonate complex (1679-1822, 1593-1596 m deep, respectively) which are characteristic of the Cherepetskiy horizon of the Tournaisian. This horizon is 12 m thick. The upper siliceous-argillite-carbonate complex belongs to the Kizelovskiy horizon. The upper part of the horizon mentioned, 150 m thick on the average, consists mainly of limestones with dolomite intermediate strata (15-20 m thick). The top of the Kizelovskiy horizon is represented by fine siliceous and argillite intermediate strata. They form a characteristic striated thickness of rock with an average thickness of 7-9 m . The fact that it occurs in all exposures without exception is indicative of a gradual transition of the carbonate rocks of the Kizelovskiy horizon to the upper terrigenous formations. Considerable variations in the thickness of the Kizelovskiy horizon in various regions of the eastern part of the Russian platform undoubtedly indicate a distinctly differentiated character of the tectonic movements

The Kizelovskiy Horizon of the South-western Part of the Birskaya Saddle SOV/20-125-6-42/61

during the Kizelovskoye period. There are 1 figure and 1 Soviet reference.

ASSOCIATION: Institut geologii i razrabotki goryuchikh iskopayemykh Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Geology and Mining of Mineral Fuels of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR) Institut geologicheskikh nauk Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Geological Sciences of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR)

PRESENTED: December 16, 1958, by N. S. Shatskiy, Academician

SUBMITTED: December 13, 1958

Card 3/3

3 (5), 17 (4)

AUTHOR: Lipina, O. A. SOV/20-128-4-52/65

TITLE: Finding of Foraminifera in the Silurian and Ordovician of Siberia

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol 128, Nr 4, pp 823-826 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The new species described in the present paper were collected in the Silurian limestones of the northern wall of the great anticline at the Kureyka river, 83-87 km before its mouth. The age of this limestone is determined as Ludlow. The foraminifera described here are not similar to the European (Refs 5, 6; Ye. V. Bykova, Ref 1) or the American ones (Refs 2-6, 7, 8, 10). Rare Parathurammina suleimanovi Lip (Figs 1: 19 and 20), as well as Bisphaera ? sp. were found here beside the species described. The new species are the following ones: family Hyperamminidae, Hyperammina (?) sibirica sp.n. (Figs 1: 1-5), H. sibirica forma grandis (Figs 1: 6-8), family Incertae Syniella silurica sp.n. (Figs 1: 9-12, 14, 15, 17, 18), Syn. lucida sp.n. (Figs 1: 13, 16), family Lagenidae (?) Solagena gen.n. minuta sp.n. (Figs 1: 21-23), Dentalina? sp. (Figs 1: 24, 25). It is doubted that Dentalina sp.

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Finding of Foraminifera in the Silurian and Ordovician of Siberia

SOV/20-128-4-52/65

belongs to the genus since the orifice is complicated and not quite distinct. The genus E o E a g e n a gen.nov. is conditionally attached to the family Dagenidae. There are 1 figure and 9 references, 1 of which is Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Geologicheskiy institut Akademii nauk SSSR (Geological Institute of the Academy of Sciences, USSR)

PRESENTED: May 7, 1959, by N. S. Shatskiy, Academician

SUBMITTED: May 5, 1959

Card 2/2

LIPINA, O.A.

Stratigraphy of the Tournaisian stage and boundary layers of the Devonian and Carboniferous systems in the eastern part of the Russian Platform and on the western slope of the Urals. Trudy GIN no.14:3-135 '60. (MIRA 13:10)

(Russian Platform—Geology, Stratigraphic)
(Ural Moutain region—Geology, Stratigraphic)

LIPINA, O.A.

Boundary layers of the Devonian and Carboniferous and lower Tournaisian deposits of the Central Urals.(the Vil'va, Kos'va, and Levikha Rivers. Dokl.AN SSSR 133 no.5:1161-1164 Ag '60. (MIRA 13:8)

1. Predstavleno akademikom N.S.Shatskim.
(Vil'va Valley--Geology, Stratigraphic)
(Kos'va Valley--Geology, Stratigraphic)
(Levikha Valley--Geology, Stratigraphic)

LIPINA, O.A.

Facies dependence of foraminifers in deposits of the Famennian stage of the upper Devonian and the Tournaisian stage of the Carboniferous on the western slope of the Urals. Vop. mikropaleont. no.5:147-161 '61. (MIRA 14:8)

1. Geologicheskiy institut AN SSSR.
(Ural Mountains--Foraminifera, Fossil)

KHACHATRYAN, R.O.; KRESTOVNIKOV, V.N.; LIPINA, O.A.; ROSTOVTSEVA, L.F.

Tournaisian-Visean boundary deposits in the Ryauzyak Valley (Southern Urals). Dokl. AN SSSR 140 no.4:919-921 O '61. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Institut geologii i razrabotki goryuchikh iskopayemykh AN SSSR i Geologicheskiy institut AN SSSR. Predstavleno akademikom D.V. Nalivkinym.

(Ryauzyak Valley--Geology, Stratigraphic)

KRESTOVNIKOV, V.N.; LIPINA, O.A.; MKRTCHYAN, O.M.; CHIZHOVA, V.A.

The depression-type section of the upper Devonian carbonate stratum of the Birsk saddle Dokl. AN SSSR 142 no.6:1365-1368 F '62. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Institut geologii i razrabotki goryuchikh iskopayemykh AN SSSR, Institut geologicheskikh nauk AN SSSR i Vsesoyuznyy neftegazovyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut
(Birsk Region—Geology, Stratigraphic)

LIPINA, O.A.

Comparison of foraminifers of the Tournaisian stage of the U.S.S.R. and West Germany. Dokl.AN SSSR 145 no.1:164-165 Jl '62. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Geologicheskiy institut AN SSSR. Predstavleno akademikom A.L.Yanshinym.
(Ural Mountains region—Foraminifera, Fossil)
(Germany, West—Foraminifera, Fossil)

LIPINA, O.A.

Stages in the development of Tournai foraminifers. Vop. mikropaleont. no.7:13-21 '63. (MIRA 17:10)

1. Geologicheskiy institut AN SSSR.

LIPINA, O.A.; PRONINA, T.V.

New Upper Frasnian subgenus Tournayella of the Urals. Paleont. zhur. no.3:125-126 '64. (MIRA 18:2)

1. Geologicheskiy institut AN SSSR i Ural'skoye geologicheskoye upravleniye.

LIPINA, O.A .; RAUZER-CHERNOUSOVA, D.M., otv. red.; PEYVE, A.V., akademik, glavnyy red.; KUZNETSOVA, K.I., red.; MENNER, V.V., red.; TIMOFEYEV, P.P., red.

[Taxonomy of Tournayellidae.] Sistematika turneiellid. Moskva, Nauka, 1965. 114 p. (Akademiia nauk SSSR. Geologicheskii institut. Trudy, no.130) (MIRA 18:9)

LIPINA, T.G.;BELYAKOV, A.A.

Individual determination of turpentine, gasoline & resin in air. Gig. sanit., Moskva no.4:47 Apr 1953. (CIML 24:4)

1. Of Gor'kiy Institute of Labor Hygiene and Occupational Diseases.

LIPINA, T.G.

Chromatographic separation of microgram quantities of butyl and isooctyl alcohols. Zav.lab. 26 no.1:55-56 '60. (MIRA 13:5)

1. Gor'kovskiy institut gigiyeny truda i profbolezney.
(Butyl alcohol) (Octyl alcohol)

LIPINA, T.G.

Separate determination of butyl alcohol and butylacrylate vapors. Zav.lab. 27 no.7:817 '61. (MIRA 14:7)

1. Gor'kovskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut gigiyeny truda i profbolezney.
(Butyl alcohol) (Hexanoic acid)

PANYSHEVA, Lidiya Vasil'yevna, kand.veterin.nauk; LIPIN, V.A., kand.veterin.nauk; TARASOV, Vasiliy Romanovich, kand.veterin.nauk; LIPINA, Yelena Ivanovna, kand.veterin.nauk; UTKIN, Leonid Georgiyevich, kand.biol.nauk; DOMRACHEV, G.V., prof., doktor veterin.nauk, zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki [deceased], red.; DIKAREV, P.I., red.; GOR'KOVA, Z.D., tekhn.red.

[Diseases of dogs (noninfectious); a practical manual for veterinarians and veterinary technicians] Bolezni sobak (nezaraznye); prakticheskoe rukovodstvo dlia veterinarnykh vrachei i veterinarnykh tekhnikov. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo sel'khoz.lit-ry, 1958. 445 p. (MIRA 12:4)

1. Chlen-korrespondent Vsesoyuznoy akademii sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk im. V.I.Lenina (for Domrachev).
(Dogs--Diseases)

LIPING, L.

"Future of balloons," Narodna Krila, Geograd, Vol 6, No 3, May/June 1953, p. 32.

SO: Eastern European Accessions List, Vol 3, No 11, Nov 1954, L.C.

BOBOVICH, Ya.S.; LIPINI, E.S.; PEREKALIN, V.V.

Spectroscopic study of the interaction of functional groups in nitrodienes and some related compounds. Zhur. strukt. khim. 5 no.4.546-549 Ag '64. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Gosudarstvennyy opticheskiy institut imeni Vavilova, Leningrad.

LIPINSKA, Danuta; IMIELINSKI, Leslaw

Intrasurgical diminishing of the brain volume during intracranial surgery. Pol. przegl. chir. 37 no. 12:1251-1254 D '65.

1. Z III Kliniki Chirurgicznej AM w Gdansku (Kierownik: prof. dr. Z. Kieturakis).

POLAND/Microbiology - Sanitary Microbiology. F-3

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 10, 1958, 43269

Author : Lipinska, E., Strzalkowska, M.
Inst : -
Title : Experiments in Utilization of Coli Phages to Counteract Development of Intestinal Bacteria in Cheese.

Orig Pub : Prace Inst. przem. mleczarsk., 1956, 3, No 2-9, 19-25.

Abstract : From samples of milk and cheese with indications of early bulging, 130 strains of intestinal bacilli were isolated belonging to Escherichia coli, intermediate groups and Aerobacter aerogenes. Coli phages which dissolved these strains were isolated from bulging cheeses, milk, drainage waters, feces of suckling infants, cows, wild mammals, and birds. The activity of phage mixtures was increased somewhat by multiple passages through sensensitive and resistant strains on liquie and solid media, as well as by washings with a 1% peptone water from

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"virgin spots." Subsequently the phage mixture was adapted to the pH of milk during its conversion into cheese. The phage mixture lysed E. coli and intermediate strains equally well; A. aerogenes strains proved to have a greater resistance to phage activity. Addition of a 1% filtrate from the phage mixture under conditions similar to industrial ones inhibited growth of intestinal bacilli to a certain degree. It was shown that coli phages not adapted in an acid medium may also act on intestinal bacilli, but that the adapted strains are more active. In the authors' opinion, for use in industry it is necessary to obtain phages of greater activity and to develop technological processes for their use.

Card 2/2

POLAND/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Applications. Food Industry. H

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 6, 1959, 21390

Author : Lipinska, E.
Inst :
Title : Microbiological Methods for Preventing Blemishes in Cheese Which are Caused by Butyric Acid Bacteria.

Orig Pub : Acta microbiol. polon., 1956, 5, No 1-2, 271-275

Abstract : [illegible]

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POLAND/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Applications. Food Industry. H

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 6, 1959, 21390

ding to its characteristics, if maintained for 5 minutes at 100° with a mean pH of 7, this antibiotic is similar to Nisin but differs from the latter by its weak effect on Str. agalactiae and Str. cremoris. Under production conditions, an experimental batch of Edam cheese was prepared from pasteurized milk, artificially infected with a culture of butyric acid bacteria at a calculation of 300-1200 bacterial cells per 1 ml, with the addition of a culture of the S. lactis strain in a quantity of 50 percent to the usual ferment for cheese. In the prepared cheeses, no signs of butyric acid bacteria

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H-130

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 6, 1959, 21390

were detected; cheeses obtained a higher organoleptic evaluation in comparison with the control, in which this fermentation was clearly expressed. -- V. Novikova

Card : 3/3

POLAND / Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Applications. Food Industry. H-28

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 3, 1959, 10073.

Author : Lipinska, E.
Inst. : Not given.
Title : Attainments in the Field of Nizin [?] Application in the Milk Industry.

Orig Pub: Przegl. mleczarski, 1958, 6, No 8, 16-19.

Abstract: Povlow. Bibl. 15 refs.

Card 1/1

LIPINSKA, E.

Study on the fermentation dynamics of sugars in Edam cheese made with yeast accustomed to nisin. Bul Ac Pol biol 9 no.2:65-70 '61.
(EEAI 10:9/10)

1. Pracownia biochemii, Instytut przemyslu mleczarskiego, Warszawa.
Presented by E. Pijanowski.

(FERMENTATION) (CHEESE) (SUGARS) (YEAST) (NISIN)

LIPINSKA, Ewa, dr.

Studies on the dynamics of sugar fermentation in Edam cheeses produced with leaven. Przem spoz 15 no.9:50-53 '61.

1. Instytut Przemyslu Mleczarskiego, kierownik: prof., dr. E. Pijanowski.

GAWECKI, Kazimierz; LIPINSKA, Hanna

Green plants silage used for feeding chicks. Roczniki Wyz Szkola Rol Poznan, no.12:153-160 '62.

1. Katedra Zywienia Zwierzat, Wyzsza Szkola Rolnicza, Poznan.

LIPINSKA, H.

Experimental studies on the effect of cobalt salts on the hemopoietic system in animals. Polski tygod. lek. 8 no.18:649-654 4 May 1953. (CLML 25:1)

1. Of the Third Internal Clinic (Head--Prof. W. Markert, M.D.) of Lodz Medical Academy.

LIPINSKA, Hanna (Lodz, Narutowicza 79c/6); WIERZBOWSKA, Alina (Lodz, Swierczewskiego 4a)

Aplastic anemia. Polskie arch. med. wewnetrz. 23 no.5:659-672 1953.

1. Z III Kliniki Chorob Wewnetrznych Akademii Medycznej w Lodzi. Kierownik: prof. dr med. Waclaw Markert.
(ANEMIA, APLASTIC,)

LEYKO, Emil; LIPINSKA, Hanna; SAWICKI, Zdzislaw.

Severe efenal (Luminal) poisoning treated with picrotoxin.
Polski tygod.lek. 10 no.46:1503-1505 14 Nov. '55.

1. Z III Kliniki Chorob Wewn. A.M. L.; kierownik: prof.dr med. Waclaw Markert i z Zakladu Farmakologii A.M. L. kierownik: prof. dr med. Emil Leyko. Lodz, ul. Narutowicza 60.
(BARBITURATES, poisoning,
phenobarbital, ther.,picrotoxin)
(POISONING,
phenobarbital, ther.picrotoxin)
(PICROTOXIN, therapeutic use,
phenobarbital, pois.)

CHWIALKOWSKA, Cecylia; LIPINSKA, Hanna

Case of pulmonary cyst with circulatory changes. Polski przegl.radiol.19 no.4:221-227 Oct-Dec 1955.

1. Z III Kliniki Chorob Wewnetrznych A.M. w Lodzi. Kierownik: prof. dr med. W. Markert i z Zakladu Radiologii A.M. w Lodzi Kierownik: prof. dr med. Trzetrzewinski. Lodz. ul. Zamenhoffa 38 m. 24.

(LUNGS, cysts,
congen.,causing pulm.heart dis.)
(PULMONARY HEART DISEASE, etiology and pathogenesis,
congen.cyst of lung)
(CYSTS,
lung, causing pulm.heart dis.)

LIPINSKA, Hanna

Effect of cobalt salt on the hemopoietic system in man.
Polskie arch. med. wew. 26 no.9:1337-1348 1956.

1. Z III Kliniki Chorob Wewnetrznych A.M. w Lodzi Kierownik:
prof. dr. med. W. Market, Adres autora: Lodz, Al. 1 Maja 36
m. 12.
(COBALT, effects,
dichloride, on hemopoietic system (Pol))
(HEMOPOIETIC SYSTEM, effect of drugs on,
cobalt dichloride (Pol))

COUNTRY	:	POLAND E
CATEGORY	:	Analytical Chemistry. Analysis of Inorganic Substances
ABS. JOUR.	:	RZKhim., No. 1 1960, No. 879
AUTHOR	:	Kemula, W.; Brajter, K.; Cieslik, S.; Lipinska, H.
INST.	:	-
TITLE	:	Determination of Trace Quantities of Copper, Iron and Lead in Metallic Silver
ORIG. PUB.	:	Chem. analit. (Polska), 1959, 4, No 1-2, 409-415
ABSTRACT	:	A sample of analyzed silver is dissolved in conc. HNO_3, the solution is evaporated, diluted with water and passed through a column with the cationite Wofatit KPS-200. The sorbed Ag is precipitated in the form of AgCl by washing the column with 1 n. KCl solution, and then Fe is eluated using 0.2-0.4 n. ammonium salicylate as an eluent solution. Cu and Pb, which remain in the column, are extracted

CARD: 1/2

E-19

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :

E

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 1 1960, No. 879

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : with 1.2-4.8 n. HCl solution. HCl solution is
cont'd passed through an anionic column with Wofatit
150-I, whereupon Cu passes into the filtrate
and Pb is sorbed by the resin; thereafter, Pb
is washed off with a 0.001 n. HNO_3 solution.
After separation of the cations from one ano-
ther, the solutions are polarographed. The
described method was used for the determination
of 0.05% Cu, 0.006% Fe and 0.003% Pb in metal-
lic silver.-- K. Polyanskiy

CARD: 2/2

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A quick chromatographic method of determining copper in metallic silver and silver nitrate. Chem anal 4 no.5/6:855-861 '59.
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(MASTOIDITIS in inf & child) (ANTIBIOTICS ther)

Chem. 3

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No. 4, 1953
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Hampel K., Lipinska J. Determining the Degree of Cellulose Polymeration in the Schweitzer Reagent, in Oxygen-Free Conditions.

Oznaczenie stopnia polimeryzacji delulozy w odczynniku Schweizera w srodowisku woinym od tlenu. (Prace Inst. Wlok. No. 2), Warszawa, 1952, PWT, 14 pp., 8 figs., 12 tabs.

The object of the author's work was to master the method of determining the degree of cellulose polymerisation in such a way as to enable the results to be reproduced with the least possible degradation of cellulose. The Schweitzer reagent was chosen as solvent and the Steindiger viscosimeter as apparatus, for practical considerations. An increment of from 500 to 800 in the value of the degree of polymerisation was achieved by way of successive removal; by various means, of oxygen traces. The method of removing traces of oxygen consisted in: 1) rinsing by means of concentrated chromic chloride (regenerated with zinc amalgam); 2) blowing purified nitrogen through the vessels and samples for 2 1/2 hours, 3) driving-off air from the cellulose by repeated vacuum treatment; 4)